Ericsson Inc
Appendix A

Ericsson's proposed changes to FCC Part 15 Subpart D (UPCS rules) Sections 15.323 (a), (c)(11) and (d).

Ericsson's proposed language is underlined and in bolded print; proposed deletions are italicized and in brackets.

Section 15.323 Specific requirements for isochronous devices operating in the [*1920*] **1915**-1930 MHz sub-band.

(a) Operation shall be contained within **the 1915 – 1930 MHz band. The emission bandwidth shall not be less than 50 kHz and maximum 2 MHz. Power levels shall be as specified in Section 15.319(c)** [*one of eight 1.25 MHz channels starting with 1920-1921.25 MHz and ending with 1928.75-1930 MHz. Further sub-division of a 1.25 MHz channel is permitted with a reduced power level, as specified in Section 15.319(c), but in no event shall the emission bandwidth be less than 50 kHz.*]

(c) Isochronous devices must incorporate a mechanism for monitoring the time and spectrum windows that its transmission is intended to occupy. The following criteria must be met:

(5) If access to spectrum is not available as determined by the above, and a minimum of 40 duplex system access channels are defined for the system, the time and spectrum windows with the lowest power level below a monitoring threshold of 50 dB above the thermal noise power determined for the emission bandwidth may be accessed. A device utilizing the provisions of this paragraph must have monitored all access channels defined for its system within the last 10 seconds and must verify, within the 20 milliseconds (40 milliseconds for devices designed to use a 20 millisecond frame period) immediately preceding actual channel access that the detected power of the selected time and spectrum windows is no higher than the previously detected value. The power measurement resolution for this comparison must be accurate to within 6 dB. No device or group of cooperating devices located within 1 meter of each other shall **during any frame period** occupy more than [*three 1.25*] **6** MHz **of aggregated bandwidth or, alternatively, more than 30% of the time and spectrum windows defined by the system**. [*channels during any frame period*] Devices in an operational state that are utilizing the provision of this section are not required to use the search provisions of (b) above.

(11) An initiating device that is prevented from monitoring during its intended transmit window due to monitoring system blocking from the transmissions of a co-located (within one meter) transmitter of the same system, may monitor the portions of the time and spectrum windows in which they intend to receive over a period of at least 10 milliseconds. The monitored time and spectrum window must total at least 50

percent of the 10 millisecond frame interval and the monitored spectrum must be within [*the*] 1.25 MHz of **the center** frequency **of** channel(s) already occupied by that device or co-located co-operating devices. If the access criteria is met for the intended receive time and spectrum window under the above conditions, then transmission in the intended transmit window by the initiating device may commence.

(d) Emissions **outside the sub-band** shall be attenuated below a reference power of 112 milliwatts as follows: 30 dB between the [*channel***]** **sub-band** edges and 1.25 MHz above or below the [*channel*] **sub-band**; 50 dB between 1.25 and 2.5 MHz above or below the [*channel*] **sub-band**; and 60 dB at 2.5 MHz or greater above or below the [*channel*] **sub-band.** [*Systems that further sub-divide a 1.25 MHz channel into X sub-channels*] **Emissions inside the sub-band** must comply with the following emission mask: In the bands between 1B and 2B measured from the center of the emission bandwidth the total power emitted by the device shall be at least 30 dB below the transmit power permitted for that device; in the bands between 2B and 3B measured from the center of the emission bandwidth the total power emitted by an intentional radiator shall be at least 50 dB below the transmit power permitted for that radiator; in the bands between 3B and the [*1.25 MHz channel*] **sub-band** edge the total power emitted by an intentional radiator in the measurement bandwidth shall be at least 60 dB below the transmit power permitted for that radiator. "B" is defined as the emission bandwidth of the device in hertz. Compliance with the emission limits is based on the use of measurement instrumentation employing a peak detector function with an instrument resolution bandwidth approximately equal to 1.0 percent of the emission bandwidth of the device under measurement.